

RECEIVING SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR SELECTIVELY ACQUIRING BROADCAST DATA THROUGH INTERNET

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Technical Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a receiving system and the
10 method thereof and a recording medium recording a control
program thereof, and particularly to a data broadcast reception
method for receiving the data broadcast of a module format.

2. Description of the Prior Art

As a conventional method, with respect to dealing with a case
15 where a reception condition of radio waves becomes
deteriorated, there exist a practical use of a hierarchical
modulation written in the third volume 7-33 of BS
(Broadcasting Satellite) Digital Broadcast Operational
Regulation "ARIBTR-B15, Version 1.0." Images or the like
20 highly compressed by a high modulation method is transmitted,
by a modulation method with a low utilization efficiency, when
the radio wave condition deteriorates. The images are
received in a receiver side, by a demodulation method with a
low utilization efficiency. In this case, by transmitting the
25 video and voice corresponding to a low hierarchy, even when the
reception condition of radio waves deteriorates in the receiver
side, the receiver side can receive and display the images and
voices, although their quality are not perfect.

One example of a system that reliably receives the digital

broadcast, the internet broadcast, or the like at a conventional signal level is disclosed in JP. 11-220665 A (1999). Its structure is referred to and is shown in Fig. 8.

As referred to Fig. 8, ground wave 201, satellite wave 202 and
5 cable wave 107 are received by tuners 203, 205, 207 and
demodulators 204, 206, 208. Further, signal from internet 110
is received, for example, by control devices 221, 220, and a cell
disassembly/assembly device 219 corresponding to ATM
(Asynchronous Transfer Mide) . Therefore, users can receive an
10 object broadcast signal without fail.

However, in this conventional technique, there are
disadvantage as follows. A first disadvantage is that in bad
weather or the like, even when the receiver side changes a
modulation method from a high modulation method for
15 performing a high utilization to a low modulation method or
minimizing an image size to broadcast it, the receiver can not
always display the data broadcast.

The stream based broadcast such as a video or a caption may
be received and displayed with lowered qualities. However,
20 data broadcast can not be displayed, because the data broadcast
is displayed after assembling the modules. In other word, the
situation becomes the same as the case where the module
cannot be received, when there is even one bit of noise in the
received data.

25 A second disadvantage is that it takes a long time to acquire
the entire broadcast in a general household, because a high
speed data access cannot be performed since a television
receiver typically employs a general public line.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An object of the present invention is to provide a receiving system and the method thereof and a recording medium
5 recording a control program thereof in which all modules through the data broadcast can be assembled by acquiring data modules through the internet access even at a time when the reception condition of radio waves deteriorates such as at a time of bad weather or the like.

10 A receiving system according to the present invention is characterized in that switching to the reception by an internet access method is performed in response to deterioration in a reception condition of a data broadcast and is characterized by comprising a broadcast reception means receiving the data
15 broadcast, an internet access means accessing the internet, a monitoring means monitoring the reception condition of the data broadcast, and a control means controlling switching between the broadcast reception means and the internet access means in response to the result of the monitoring.

20 Further, the system is characterized in that data of the data broadcast and an internet access destination are series of module formats, and the control means controls in such a manner as to acquire by the internet access means only a module which is other than the module that has been received
25 by the data broadcast reception means and which has not been received and is characterized in that the control means comprises a memory means storing in advance a list of a series of module names of the data broadcast and a means comparing a reception module name through the data broadcast means

and the list of the series of module names to detect the module which has not been received.

Moreover, the control means is characterized by performing switching control between the broadcast reception means and
5 the internet access means in a case where the reception condition deteriorates, referring to the monitoring result by the monitoring means when the module which has not been received is detected.

A data broadcast reception method of the present invention is
10 characterized in that switching to the reception by an internet access is performed in response to deterioration in a reception condition of a data broadcast and is characterized by comprising a broadcast reception step receiving the data broadcast, a monitoring step monitoring deterioration in the
15 reception condition of the data broadcast, and a control step controlling switching to accessing the internet in response to the deterioration in the reception condition.

Further, the method of the present invention is characterized in that data of the data broadcast and an internet access
20 destination are series of module formats, and the control step controls in such a manner as to acquire by the internet access only the module which is other than a module that has been received by the data broadcast reception and which has not been received and is characterized in that the control step
25 comprises a step comparing a reception module name through the data broadcast and the list of the series of module names stored in advance to detect the module which has not been received.

Moreover, the control step is characterized by performing

switching control between the broadcast reception and the internet access in a case where the reception condition deteriorates, referring to the monitoring result by the monitoring step when the module which has not been received
5 is detected.

The computer readable recording medium or computer program product of the present invention stores a program for executing the above-mentioned method for receiving data broadcast.

10 In short, in a television system of the present invention wherein the digital broadcast is received, a reception condition is monitored, and when the reception condition deteriorates, the reception method of the data broadcast is switched from the broadcast reception to module acquirement by the internet
15 access. Further, in order to access the internet efficiently, the module which cannot be detected in the data broadcast reception is detected, and only the module which is lacked is received by the internet access to be displayed.

When it is determined that the reception condition
20 deteriorates, the reception method is changed and is switched to the reception method by the internet access. At this time, a list of modules registered in advance is acquired so that the module which has not been received is detected, and only this module which has not been received is acquired by the internet
25 access. Thus, the module which has not been received due to a bad broadcast reception condition can be acquired, outputted and displayed by changing the reception method from the broadcast reception to the internet access.

According to the present invention, the module of a data part

can be received and displayed, even when noises are always contained in the data broadcast due to poor receiving conditions such as bad weathers. This is because required modules are acquired via the internet employing a line which does not relate
5 to the condition of the broadcast radio waves at all. On the contrary, the entire module cannot be assembled and thus cannot be received and displayed when even one bit of noise exists in the received data in the data broadcast of broadcast radio waves,

10 Further, according to the present invention, even a public line employed for the internet access in a television receiver in a general household can fully cope with as a supplementary means for displaying the data broadcast. This is because the receiving system of the present invention has only to acquire
15 only non-received modules due to the poor receiving conditions.

BRIEF EXPLANATION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a block diagram of an embodiment of the present
20 invention.

Fig. 2 is a flow chart showing operations of an embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 3 is an image diagram of one specific example of a module list employed in a module assembly.

25 Fig. 4 is an image diagram of one specific example stored in the module memory means 4.

Fig. 5 is an example of programs and an access destination list stored in the access destination memory means 9.

Fig. 6 is an example of module names transmitted to the

internet access means 10.

Fig. 7 is another example of modules stored in the module memory means 4.

Fig. 8 is a block diagram of a conventional system for data
5 broadcast.

PREFERRED EMBODIMENT OF THE INVENTION

Fig. 1 is a block diagram of one embodiment of a data
10 reception method switching system of the present invention. 1
is a broadcast reception means, 2 is a data broadcast extraction
means, 3 is a module assembly means, 4 is a module memory
means, 5 is a output means, 6 is a reception condition
monitoring means, 7 is a reception method change means, 8 is a
15 module detection means, 9 is an access destination memory
means, and 10 is an internet access means.

These respective means operate as follows in brief. The
broadcast reception means 1 receives the broadcast. The data
broadcast extraction means 2 extracts a data broadcast part
20 from the broadcast received. The module assembly means 3
assembles the extracted data of the data broadcast as a module.
The module memory means 4 stores the assembled modules.
The output means 5 displays an arbitrary module stored in the
module memory means. The reception condition monitoring
25 means 6 monitors a broadcast reception condition and
determines a change in the reception method when the
reception condition deteriorates.

The reception method change means 7, when receiving the
decision of the reception method change, switches into the

internet access reception method. The module detection means 8 acquires a list of modules to be assembled from the module assembly means 3 and detects a module which is not stored in the module memory means. The access destination
5 memory means 9 stores an internet access destination for each broadcast program. The internet access means 10 selects an access destination holding a module to be received from the access destination memory means 9 and performs module acquirement of non-received modules detected by the module
10 detection means 8 by the internet. The acquired module is stored in the module memory means 4 and is outputted by the output means 5.

Next, the entire operation of the present embodiment is explained in detail referring to Fig. 1 and a flow chart of Fig. 2.
15 First, the broadcast reception is started by the broadcast reception means 1 (step 101). Then, the part of the data broadcast is extracted from the broadcasts received by the data broadcast extraction means 2 (step 102). The extracted data of the data broadcast are assembled by the module assembly
20 means 3 as a module (step 103) and are stored in the module memory means 4 (step 104). The module detection means 8 checks whether or not the assembling all the modules to be assembled is finished based on a list of information of the module assembly means 3 and lets the output means 5 display
25 the module (step 106) when all the modules are received (step 105).

In the decision of step 105, the reception condition monitoring means 6 determines whether the reception condition is bad or not (step 107) if all the modules are not received, and when the

reception condition is not bad, the data broadcast is extracted again from the received broadcast of the step 102 so as to assemble modules. In the decision of step 107, when the reception condition is bad, the reception method change means 7 is informed of a reception method change (step 108). The reception method change means 7 acquires the list of modules to be assembled from the module assembly means 3 through the module detection means 8, checks it against the modules in the module memory means 4, and detects the module which has not been stored yet as a module (step 109).

In order to acquire the detected module through the internet, the internet access means 10 selects a corresponding access destination from the list of access destinations stored in advance in the access destination memory means 9 (step 110) and designates it as a server for module receiving to acquire a necessary module (step 111). The acquired module is stored in the module memory means 4 (step 112), and the reception method is put back from an acquisition method by the internet to a reception by a conventional data broadcast extraction (step 113).

The module detection means 8 checks whether or not all the modules are received (step 105), and when all are received, they are outputted by the output means 5 (step 106). When all are not received according to the determination in step 105, it is determined whether the reception condition of step 107 is bad or not, and when it is not bad, receiving is performed over again through the extraction of the data broadcast. When the reception condition is bad, the reception method is changed to the reception by the internet so as to acquire a module.

Fig. 3 is an exemplary list of modules employed in a module assembly, Fig. 4 is an image diagram of one specific example stored in the module memory means 4, Fig. 5 is an exemplary list of programs and access destinations stored in the access destination memory means 9, Fig. 6 is an example of a module name transmitted to the internet access means 10, and Fig. 7 is another example of modules stored in the module memory means 4.

Next, the present invention is explained employing the specific examples, referring to Fig. 3 to Fig. 7. Receiving the broadcast of a program number 01 is started (step 101), the data broadcast is extracted by the data broadcast extraction means 2 (step 102), and when the module information in the data to be assembled is four modules of the module name 0000 and the module type txt (Text), the module name 0001 and the module type txt, the module name 0002 and the module type jpeg (Joint Photographic Experts Group), and the module name 0003 and the module type jpeg, the module assembly means 3 manages it as a list 301 of Fig. 3 so as to perform a module assembly process (step 103).

When the assembled modules are the two, the module name 0000 and the module name 0002, the two modules are stored in the module memory means 4 (step 104). The contents of module memory means 4 are shown in Fig. 4. The module detection means 8 determines whether or not the modules of step 105 are all received. Then, the module detection means check the module names of the list that the module assembly means 3 holds against the module names in the module memory means.

In this case, since all are not received, the step proceeds to the decision as to whether the reception condition is bad or not (step 107), and when the reception condition is not bad according to the reception condition monitoring means 6, the data broadcast is extracted over again (step 102) to proceed to the assembly of a module (step 103). Here, it is supposed that the reception condition is bad due to a weather condition such as a rainstorm and that the reception condition monitoring means 6 determines that the reception condition is bad. The reception condition monitoring means 6 instructs the reception method change means 7 on the reception method change (step 108). The reception method change means 7 receives the instruction on the reception change and lets the module detection means 8 detect which module has not been received. The module detection means 8 detects the module other than the modules stored in the module memory means 4 based on the module name list 301 that the module assembly means holds.

In the case of this example, since the module names 0001 and 0003 are not stored as modules, names "0001.txt" and "0003.jpeg" obtained by relating two module names shown in Fig. 6 (601) to the module types are detected and are transmitted to the internet access means 10 (step 109). The internet access means 10 selects an access destination through the access destination memory means 9. In this example, since the program number 01 is received, BB that is the access destination of the program 01 is selected from a program 501 stored in advance shown in Fig. 5 and the access destination list (step 110).

The internet access means 10 links BB being an access destination and 0001.txt and 0003.jpeg, acquires the module 0001 and the module 0003 by a protocol such as http (Hyper Text Transfer Protocol) or ftp (File Transfer Protocol) (step 111),
5 and lets the module memory means 4 store them (step 112). Here, it is supposed that both 0001 and 0003 are received, and thus the content of the module memory means 4 are four modules, 0000, 0001, 0002, and 0003 stored as shown in an image 701 of Fig. 7.

10 After the process to store the acquired modules is finished, the reception method change means 7 puts the reception method employing the internet back to the conventional reception method in which the broadcast is received so that the data broadcast part is extracted (step 113), and the module
15 detection means 8 proceeds to the decision as to whether all modules are received (step 105). Here, since the module list 301 that the module assembly means 3 holds corresponds to the module name 701 in the module memory means, it is determined that all modules are received, and the modules are
20 outputted by the output means 5.

The data broadcast is a series of module formats as shown in the list 301 shown in Fig. 3, and it is supposed that these types of formats are repeatedly broadcasted. It is clear that the blocks shown in Fig. 1 may be a hardware structure and also
25 can be realized under the control of a computer such as a CPU by a software or a program stored in advance in a computer readable recording medium.